SECRETARY D VIS'S SILEC

The newspaper report of the brief speech delivered by the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at the Philadelphia banquet last month, has been made the subject of so much remark by the public press that he has been induced to furnish a full and correct report of it, which appeared in the Union yesterday, and which we subjoin.

The present report gives more precision to some passages of the speech, but we do not perceive any material variation in sentiment or doctrine from the previous one. It is a manly vindication of the in the sinews and strong hearts of its citizens, could be in the sinews and strong hearts of its citizens, could be used on the slope of the Pacific, unless there was a railpower of the General Government to make the great Pacific Railroad, in execution of its enjoined and bounden duty to provide for the common defence and general welfare.

SPEECH OF COL. DAVIS ON THE PACIFIC ROAD.

FROM THE UNION OF YESTERDAY.

We are now enabled to lay before our readers an approved revisal of the remarks made by Secretary Davis at Philadelphia, to which so much of the public attertion has been directed. It was obvious that the speech as heretofore published was imperfectly reported, and it was equally obvious that, on a question of so much magnitude, it was neither just to the speaker nor to the subject that there should exist any ground for misconception or misunderstanding as to the sentiments actually avowed and the principles on which they were maintained. It was under this conviction that we requested Col. Davis to supply the omissions and remove the obscurities arising from the imperfections of the report. He has kindly complied with our request, and we now present it with a full confidence that the positions announced in regard to the Pacific railroad will withstand every assault that ingenuity or talent can make upon them. We present it see an imprograble document; and, as it involves great questions of constitutional power and of national interest, we invite to it the most scrutinizing attention. It may not be improper for us to remark that Col.

Davis draws clearly and emphatically the distinction between works within a State and those in the United States territory, and that he disclaims with earnestness all idea of infringing upon the rights or jurisdiction of the States. It will be seen, too, that Col. Davis has made no allusion to the question of the selection of routes, and in that particular showing that he is for the road, and not for any particular route, as the con-

trolling consideration.

Without further comment we publish the revised speech, preceded by the remarks, also corrected, in regard to the allusion to the President's position, with which we accompanied the former publication of the

SPEECH OF COL. DAVIS

At the Philadelphia Banquet, on the Journey of the President to the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

We find that we have inadvertently omitted to publish the speeches made by Gen. Davis and Mr. GUTHRIE at the Banquet in Philadelphia, which constituted one of the most interesting incidents of the late visit of the President. These speeches will attract particular attention on account of the allusions made by the distinguished speakers to the Pacific railroad project. It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan responded with approbation to Gen.
Davis's sentiments on the subject, who, it will be observed, announced the concurrence of the President in his views on the obligation faithfully to observe the rights of the States. Mr. GUTHRIE took occasion in his remarks also to declare his readiness to co-operate in its advance-

The President's Cabinet was toasted, and three cheers for it were proposed by Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, and hear-

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS responded, and said that he begged leave, on the part of those members of the Cabinet who were present, to return their cordial thanks for the compliment tendered them. They stood in the attitude of those who enjoy the advantage of reflected light; yet they did not think they were indebted for the consideration of those present merely because they were members of the Cabinet. It was rather because they were American citizens, and brought within the circle of Pennsylvania hospitality, that that compliment was bestowed on them. [Applause.] Thanks to the increased facility of intercourse, Pennsylvania hospitality was not to be limited hereafter, as it had been heretofore, by the slow when occasion offers."

paper for sale, and adds:

"If a purchaser cannot be had in a short time, the propriestor will take a partner who can command means and influence of without debt.

A number of the fine building, which has been completed without debt.

A number of the naturalized German citizens of Baltimore how to cast their man voting community of Baltimore how to cast their man voting community of Baltimore how to cast their from all countries to see and admire and purchase at form of the naturalized German citizens of Baltimore have organized, as they state, "to advise the German citizens of Baltimore how to cast their man voting community of Baltimore how to cast their man voting community of Baltimore how to cast their fabricance. As this is a serious proposition, our contemporaries will please help extend the notice, and we will reciprocate the favor when occasion offers."

They addressed letters to each candidate for nomination, to know if he was "convinced of the justice and necessity of our [their] yegan—the produce of the principal contribution of the fine building, which has been completed without debt.

A number of the fine building, which has been completed without debt.

A number of the naturalized German citizens of Baltimore how to cast their man voting community of Baltimore how to cast their fabricance in the next elections." They addressed letters to each candidate for nomination, to know if he was "convinced of the justice and necessity of our [their] yegan—the produce of the produce of the justice and necessity of our [their] yegan—the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce sideration of those present merely because they were progress of the old wagon and Conestoga horse, nor by the yet more rapid march of the coach, nor by the yet more rapid means of the railroad. No! Socially, Pennsylvania was tied by lightning to every portion of the older settlements of the United States, and with her coal and iron she was about to establish commercial relations with the slope of the Pacific, and to look over into that unknown region of Asia which includes China and Persia. [Tremendous cheering, which prevailed for many These were results to be anticipated from the foresight and energy of the people, not to be effected by stretching the powers of the Federal Government beyond their legitimate sphere. They knew that he belonged to the strict construction school, which never turned to the right nor to the left to serve any purpose of expediency.
The President (interposing) observed that he was cer-

Mr. Davis resumed. Within the limits of the States Mr. Davis resumed. Within the limits of the States they would touch nothing in disregard of State sover-eighty and right of jurisdiction; and in this he spoke not for himself alone, but also for his honoredchiet. [Applause.] But when they looked to their recent possessions on the slope of the Pacific, there were two things which arrested attention—the conflicting interests of a different commerce, resulting from the want of easy and rapid communication, and the difficulty of fulfilling one of the great ends of our Union, that of giving adequate protection by mutual defence. Upon the pages of history, running back to the remotest antiquity, nothing is remarked more generally than that mountains have diwided nations, and therefore it had been perhaps somewhat fancifully argued that, as the light and shadow fell upon the one side or the other, so would the character of men be modified and government changed. But had it not been, in the progress of mind in its conflict with mat-ter, that the useful sciences in the United States had ad-vanced, had gained additional force; and had they not reached the period when they could triumph over this natural obstacle, when they could skip the mountains, tunnel them, or pass them by means known to civil engineering, thus combining opposite interests, uniting remote localities, and socially, commercially, and politically binding men together, so that the fluctuations of light should become to them as nothing? [Great applause.] He had said that he was a strict constructionist; but h had always mocked the idea that the constitution had one construction within the limits of the United States and another outside of them. [Applause.] He had al-ways repelled the supposition that this Government could build a road outside of the United States, and could not build one within it. Our constitution was formed to bind the States together, to provide for the common defence, to concentrate the power of all for the protection of each, to throw their united shields over every State, over every locality, over every ship and individual of the Union. [Great applause.] The other question, which involved the integrity of the Pacific possessions, was will always to find the protection of the content of the protection of the protec still closer to fraternal feeling and to sense of duty; it was one to which he knew the heart of Pennsylvania would respond; it was the question of protection, which in her strength she had always shown herself willing to row over the weak. In the event of a war with any of the powerful nations of the earth, California and Oregon are exposed to attack. Fraternity, chivalry, and constitutional obligation would combine to claim for a few days." them adequate protection. Could it, with our present means, be given? Could we rely upon an extra-territorial line of communication? If the Pacific possessions should be threatened by a hostile fleet, the Government would have no sufficient may there to interpose or their protection, if that Bostile fleet belonged to and fairly represented such a Power as England or France. It would take all the navy of the United States to keep a road open which would cross either of the isthmuses of this conti-nent. And while the navy of the United States was thus employed, what would be more easy than for such a maritime Power as either of these to strike at those possessions and rend them from these States, even in the extent of the gold regions which lay behind the coast? If, then, as a purely military question, it is necessary to have an inter-communication so that the Government's munitions of war and men could be thrown upon the l'acific for its defence, the application of the war power of the Government to this case would be within the strict limits of the

constitution. [Enthusiastic applause.]
But if it could be shown, and he always held his opinion

the other means which would answer as a substitute, how the duties of the Government could be performed without this auxiliary more effectively, more ewithout this auxiliary more effectively, more economically, with less exercise of the general powers of the Government, then, as a strict construction Democrat, he would accept the proposition. [Applause ] Under every ingenious construction which had been placed upon the various powers of the Government to bend them to temporary convenience or individual advantage; under every ramification which ingenuity had suggested to supply by inthoney resilveds and canals the wants of commerce reisthmus railroads and canals the wants of commerce re-sulting from that deficiency of intercommunication, he had insisted that the end should be the discharge of a dele-gated trust, and that the means should be necessary to the performance of the duty. To defend and maintain the inhabitants and territory of our Pacific possessions was undeniably a delegated trust; and the question was, What means were necessary to the discharge of the duty In vain had it been attempted to be shown him how the military power of this Government, which consisted road to transmit it. [Applause.] If, then, it could be done by such means only, and if that hazard existed on the shores of that ccean, he would say that the rest followed as a consequence. Within the territories belonging to the United States the General Government could certainly construct roads for million and the popular ballot. tainly construct roads for military purposes. This power, so long acted on, would not change its nature with the change of the inaterial to be used in the construction; and it surely constituted no objection if the means em-ployed for a legitimate object should contribute to the crease and development of interests which they were not specially designed to promote. Whether by these or other means effected, he would rejoice in the fulfilment of the anticipation that the smoke of Pennsylvania coal might be seen on the desert waste, beneath the cloudcapped mountains, and Pennsylvania iron, with the very stamp of her own foundries upon it, might be seen creeping in a long serpentine track to the slopes of the 'acific. [Applause.]
It was not Pennsylvania's mineral resources alone

which were to be benefited in connexion with these great works. She is the great agricultural State of the Union. Her mines and manufactures, with their concentrated power, wielding political influence, have attracted attention greater than that which belonged to her agriculture yet her agricultural interest was many times more important. Nay, more: she had a commercial interest which exceeded her mineral and manufacturing interests combined. And why should not commerce, the handmaiden of agriculture, bear from her huge and well-filled barns the accumulated store for which the millions of Asia were suffering? Happy in the unfailing abundance of their home, their only want was new markets to consume their surplus store. Not only free from want, but from the fear of it, their attention could safely be turned to the suffering of other lands.

And there was something which seemed to him ought to swell the heart of Pennsylvania with peculiar pride when she looked back to the land from which her sturdy farmers sprung, and saw upon her own broad bosom those crops which could hush the wail of hunger when the years of famine came upon her fatherland. The po-litical temple she had reared in the woods of Penn stood with open portals, from which went forth an invitation and a welcome, not merely to a land of refuge, but of suport. [Applause.]
He felt that the occasion was not one to wander into

broad themes of discussion. He had trespassed too much already. [Cries of go on! go on!]
Mr. Davis, (resuming.) He would close by referring, with their permission, to one who sat near to him, his whose name came unbidden when her name was mention-

ed. [Immense applause.]
He gave the health of Hon. James Buchanan.

FATAL DUEL .- A duel was fought near Charleston on Tuesday morning, between John Dunovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson Legare, of Charleston, in which the latter was killed at the first fire. The difficulty was relative to a controversy between ALFRED M. RHETT and ISAAC M. DWIGHT, concerning a publication by the latter in a late number of the Courier. So far as respects the two latter gentlemen the misunderstanding was reconciled by the interposition of friends.

apress man was delivering a box of gold at R. K. Swift's Bank, the box dropped from the dray, and \$35,000 of the regular California mint drops were scattered about Clark street. The shower of gold of course attracted a crowd; but it was all gathered up, and, what is worthy of

The proprietor of the Macon (Ga.) Citizen offers his paper for sale, and adds :

unty. The lot, which contains forty-four acres, was hem for their outlay, and already ten subscribers, of wise and uncalled for. \$1,000 each, have been secured, besides which the eleven riginal purchasers have each subscribed an equal amount, aving only \$23,000 to be raised in order to secure the roposed park.

of dollars will be expended. The water is obtained from Lake Erie, one thousand feet from the shore, and conveyed through capacious delivery pipes to the engine-Cornish engines and elevated at a summit reservoir of several millions capacity, furnishing a head on thirteen to miles of water sufficient to throw water over the highest building in the city. The plans of the work were projectbuilding in the city. The plans of the work were projected by T. R. Scowden, of Cincinnati.

PURSUIT OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—The New Haven
Journal gives a report, under the date of Monday evening, from Meriden, of a vigorous search and pursuit

We learn from Lambertville that a frightful accident occurred on Tuesday evening on the Belvidere Delaware
Railroad, at Bull's Island, about nine miles above that man named Kelley, one of the supposed Waterbury mur-derers. He was discovered at 12 o'clock the preceding The train was derers. He was discovered at 12 o'clock the preceding night in a part of the town called "Dublin," and an attempt was made to arrest him. He, however, made his hour. The road at this station (known as Bull's Island, but escape, but was pursued. One of his pursuers called on him to stop, and fired at him. Kelley returned the fire, and was again fired at, and from his arm being seen to fall, it was supposed he was wounded. He, however, escaped to a dense swamp, which was immediately sur-rounded, it was said, by several hundred people, and the search was continued through the next day, extending to the neighboring mountain, but without success. The search was to be continued. It was reported on Monday evening that he had been seen near Middletown.

DANIEL M. CROSSLAND, Esq., of Marlborough district, (S. C.) was instantly killed on Wednesday evening last by a stroke of lightning. He was in the field, and just as he started for the house with his bridle over his arm was stricken down,

An eminent Surgeon from Boston was recently called to New Hampshire by the officers of a railroad corpora-tion to make a professional examination of a number of individuals who were injured by an accident upon a railroad last year, and who have put in high claims for On instituting a rigid examination of the worst case, the wife of the injured individual innocently remarked "that she hoped they would pay her husband soon, so that he could get well!" When asked how the case would be hastened by a settlement, she said, "It would be with her busband just as it was with Mr. N. He was sick five months, and some folks thought he never would recover, but as soon as the railroad folks paid him he got well in

A WOMAN WALKING AGAINST TIME .- An American feale, called by the romantic name of Miss Kate Irvine, has commenced at Sheffield, in England, the arduous task of walking eight hundred miles in as many consecutive hours, for (it is said) a bet of £500. The lady pedestrian is described to be about thirty years of age, tall, and of rather prepossessing appearance. Her carriage is remarkably erect. She wears the Bloomer costume—a straw hat, a jacket of thin black material, a light vest with bright buttons, a tunic silk skirt, and light boots. She started for the first mile at 6 o'clock in the evening, and accomplished it in 12; minutes. The average time of each mile up to Thursday evening varied from 124 to 13 minutes, which, for a woman, may be considered really wonderful. Nearly three hundred persons paid a visit to the fleetfooted American on the first day.

Two STEAMERS BURNT.-A telegraph report from St. Louis says that a fire broke out on Thursday in that place on board the steamer Dr. Franklin, and the flames com-municated to the steamers Bluff City and Highland Mary. open to correction from any quarter, that these means were not required, were not necessary—and by necessary

The two former were burnt to the water's edge and sunk. The loss is estimated at form \$80,000 to \$90,000.

he meant absolutely required—or if any one would show | PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

three months, adjourned sine die on Tuesday morning. The Boston Daily Advertiser mentions, as follows, some of the reinal size The Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts follows, some of the principal amendments adopted by the Convention:

The parts of the present constitution retained together with the most important amendments adopted by the Convention, consisting of fourteen distinct chapters, and occupying thirty-eight printed pages, are submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection in a single act. A variety of less important amendments now proposed, to the number of seven, are submitted in distinct proposi-tions for acceptance or rejection by the people by dis-

Among the present amendments incorporated in the proposition No. 1 are— 1st. One which entirely changes the organization and manner of election of the Senate, making the members eli-

2d. It is provided that the Council shall be elected by the people, one member in each of eight listricts, each Council district to be composed of five " contiguous

Senatorial districts.' 3d. A new organization of the House of Representatives, which is to consist of 407 members, elected annually, and 481 elected on the years of the valuation of estates. These Representatives are assigned by a appor-

tionment entirely new.

4th. There are some important alterations in regard to the majority and plurality of votes to be required in elec-

the majority and platanty of votes to be required in elec-tions of a somewhat complex character.

5th. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditer, and Attorney General are to be chosen by the people.

6th. An important change is proposed in the tentre of judicial appointments—the term of office of Judges of the Supreme, Judicial, and other Courts being limited to ten ears, instead of being during good behavior.
7th. Judges of Probate, Registers of Probate and of

Deeds, Sheriffs, District Attorneys, and Trial Justices are to be chosen triennially by the people.

8th. The right of suffrage is open to every male citizen twenty-one years of age and upwards, except papers and persons under guardianship, who has been a resident in the Company week that in the company week and in the town in which the Commonwealth one year, and in the town in which he may claim a right to vos six months; the condition of payment of a State or county tax being dispensed

9th. Provision is made or taking the sense of the paople on the question of the expediency of a Convention for a new revision of the Constitution in 1873, and in every twentieth year thereaftr. It is also made the duty the Legislature to submt to the people the question of a convention for revising the Constitution whenever they shall be requested so to do by votes of the people in cities containing not less than a third part of towns and the qualified voters. These are the prinipal new provisions embraced in

proposition No. 1. Theseven other propositions, adopted separate resolves bythe Convention, relate to the writ of habeas corpus ; mak jurors judges of the law in criminal cases; give to Stae creditors the right to recover their claims by suit; ablish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud; prohibit the appropriation of friend, so long the representative of Pennsylvania, and school moneys to any reigious sect, "for the maintenance exclusively of its own schools;" prohibit the creation of corporations by speial acts when unnecessary; and The Mayor (who presided at the banquet) proposed the health of the Hon. James Buchanan, which was received lished, of the New York system. A vote is to be taken on these propositions on the day

of the general election on the 2d Monday of November

The Catholic Cathedral at Milwaukee, built on an eminence overlooking Milwauker was consecrated on Sunday, July 31. It has a front of 8) feet, and is 180 feet deep; the walls of cream-colored pressed brick, with door-ways and cornices of light-colored freestone; the style Grecian without and Roman within. The tower will be 256 feet high, with four bells and a clock with four transparent dials. The main altar, made in Belgium, is decorated with sculptured marble. The vood carving was done by Charles Geertz, of Louvain, and the candlesticks, six feet high, were made in France. The window over the main altar is of painted glass from the royal manufactory in Munich, and represents a dove tescending. The stain remark, not a single dollar had been filched from the shining "pile."—Chicago Democratic Press.

glass for the other windows was made at Pittsburg; the organ, of 31 stops and over 500 ppes, by Schwab, of Cincinnati. The pews, 220 of them will hold six persons each. The paintings, sculpture, and other decorations are worthy of the fine building, which has been complet-

urchased by eleven gentlemen for \$44,000, each contri- a reflection upon the intelligence of the Germans, and uting \$4,000. They purpose, it appears, to allow the should be frowned upon by every German who intends to nitizens to subscribe the amount necessary to reimburse | make the United States his home. The movement is un-

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN .- A man named Joseph Johnson was arrested on Monday night, at his lodgings in Fulton street, New York, on suspicion of being engaged in counterfeiting. In his from there were found large-Among the many public improvements in progress at quantities of counterfeit \$5 notes, and spurious \$5 and the city of Cleveland is a model Water Works, on a magnificent scale, in the construction of which a half million United States Mint. The counterfeit bills were \$5's, purporting to be of the "Fallkill Bank" of Poughkeepsie. They can easily be detected. Over \$3,000 of these were yed through capacious delivery pipes to the engine-use on the shore, where it is taken up by two immense coin, of the denomination of \$2.50 and \$5, manufactured

ACCIDENT ON THE BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD .which had been made in the vicinity of that town of a place. The particulars, as near as they can be gathered,

A train of ten platform cars, the locomotive being at the rear, was conveying to their homes a body of two hundred or more laboring men, who had been engaged on the railroad and on the repairs of the Delaware Division of the Pennsyl-vania Canal. Just as the train approached Bull's Island a cow suddenly jumped on the road, and almost under the plat-The form of the forward car. This car, together with five others, was thrown from the track with the utmost violence, before the locomotive could be checked. Some of them were overturned and others thrown upon one end, and their living burdens were hurled together with terrible violence, some under the care, others among the wrecks, and all in frightful

those who had escaped could free themselves from the con-fusion, the dead bodies of the following ten men were taken out: Matthow Molone, Michael Caveney, John Irving, P. Coffee, Thos. Murray, Jer'h Leary, John Diguan, M. McGar-rick, Bartholomew Shenan, Michael Dalton. John Couroy was so severely mangled by the accident that he has since died from his injuries.

THE VICESBURG AND EL PASO RAILROAD.—The charter for a railroad through the State of Texas, from some point on Red river to El Paso, was granted a year ago last Febon Red river to El Paso, was granted a year ago last ruary, intended to be a continuation of the road previously chartered by Louisiana from Vicksburg to Shreveport on Red river. The corporators of this company held a meeting at Tyler, Smith county, last April. W. R. D. seeting at Tyler, Smith county, last April. Ward, Esq. was elected President, and directed to publish an address, in pamphlet form, on the subject. This pamphlet we have now received. The charter donates to the ompany eight sections, or five thousand one hundred and wenty acres of land for every mile of road constructed; and as soon as the proof is made that five miles have been completed, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue certificates for the same, which the company may have located, and surveyed, and patented immediately after on any public lands in the State, making twenty-five thousand six hundred acres for every tion of five miles of road. The distance from Shreve port to El Paso (being nearly thirty-two and a half de grees) is estimated at seven hundred and fifty miles, and the whole amount of land donated by the State, therefore, will be three million eight hundred and forty thousand acres; which Mr. Ward estimates to be worth to the com-pany at least from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and far nore than this by the time the road is completed.

The Collector of New York acknowledges the receipt of a note, postmarked New York, with an enclosure as follows: "The sum of \$100.85 is enclosed for errors in duties."

dom to the independence of a freeman, [loud cheers;] it will awaken into a new life of energy and usefulness that sluggish indifference into which his hitherto degraded po-

AGRICULTURAL DINNER IN ENGLAND

At a recent dinner given by the Royal Agricul-

Mr. INGERSOLL, the American Minister, responded at some length. He complinented Lord Ashburton, and referred in terms of high praise to the high services which the late lord had rendered both to this country and the United States by the settlement of the boundary question. Mr. Ingersoll then alluded to the agricultural productions of America, reminding the farmers that it was not too much to ascribe the prosperity of England, and especially of her manuactures, to the millions of bales of cotton which America sent over to her. If they amid loud cheers.] desired more, his countrymen would grow more and more to supply that demand, and to cultivate those relations of increased friendship which the cotton trade was calcugible in forty single districts, by a plurality of wies, in-stead of being elected in districts composed of entire counties, by a majority of votes, wherever that can be on the other failing, notwithstanding the production of on the other failing, notwithstanding the production of Egypt, India, and Western Africa. He was informed that the exports of cotton from Alexandria was 500,000 bales, a large amount certainly, compared with the crop grown in America, which was 3,000,000. In 1860 this amount would have another million added to it, and in Egypt the productive ground was covered by the plant; so that the land of the Pharoahs and Ptolemys would not interfere in this respect with the land of the Washingtons. His Excellency having referred to tobacco—of which they grew in the States 200,000,000 lbs—said that when a wet season or any extraordinary and unpropitious event rendered it desirable for this country to call on the Americans for their eatables, they would produce them to any extent. Of rice, which was in itself the aliment of one-third of the human race, his countrymen pro-duced 200,000,000 lbs.; of wheat 100,000,000 bushels; and of maize, or Indian corn-that which came to the relief of the Irish people during the famine—600,000,000 bushels per year. The soil of England contained, he believed, 46,000,000 of acres, but in the United States there were of public lands alone belonging to the Government and ready for sale 1,370,000,000 of acres. A political philosopher had once predicted that England could not support 10,000,000, and she had now doubled that number; but if her population went on increasing he invited her agriculturists to come over and visit the United States, her agriculturists to come over and visit the United States, and to stay as long as they pleased, for they would find a hearty welcome there. [Cheers and laughter.] Besides the vast numbers of their countrymen now settled in the United States—amounting to nearly 1,000,000 from Ireland and 250,000 from England—he bade them remember that its constitution and laws were such that any individual who came among them, attached to good morals and in the practice of them, might attain nearly every political distinction, and certainly would acquire every social right possessed by him here. [Cheers.] His Excellency then referred to ships, which, he said, were drawn from the primeval forests as much as corn was drawn from agriculture, and which were now bridging over the ocean, rendering the voyage between England and America so short that no one hesitated to take it, and so agreeable that no one found it otherwise than In a country like his, where there was abundance of soil to be found, and where science and art as applied to agriculture were eagerly cultivated, they would always be proud to emulate the farmers of England, who stood at the head of the agriculture of the world. [Cheers.] His Excellency concluded by giving as a toast, "The Royal Agricultural Society.'

Sir M. RIDLEY having proposed, in very com-plimentary terms, "the health of the President of

the Society"-

Lord Ashburton said: I feel proud of having my name connected, even for a day, with a society which has done so much for agriculture, so much for England. [Cheers.] Other societies have risen before to beg or to extort assistance from the authorities of the day. They have passed away with the occasion that gave them birth, without leaving a trace of their existence. This society has been founded upon the principle that God helps those who help themselves. We have left Governments to do their best or to do their worst. In spite of heavy blows and sore discouragements, we have kept our shoulders manfully to the wheel, and God has so blessed our efforts that now at this time, if you were to ask any one of the distinguished foreigners who honor England with their presence what produce of British industry is most unquestionably superior to the produce of the rest of the world—what is the produce of Great Britain which gives him the highest idea of the judgment, ingenuity, and practical skill of Englishmen—he would tell you that he has seen better silks in France, more beautiful cottons in Switzerland, that we are losing ground in edge tools and cutlery, that A PUBLIC PARK NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—We stated a few days ago that the "Hunting Park Course" had been purchased by several gentlemen of Philadelphia for the purant days ago that the "Hunting Park Course" had been purchased by several gentlemen of Philadelphia for the purant days ago that the "Hunting Park Course" had been purchased by several gentlemen of Philadelphia for the purant days ago that the "Hunting Park Course" had been purchased by several gentlemen of Philadelphia for the purchased by several days ago that the "Hunting Park Course" had been purchased by several gentlemen of Philadelphia for the purpose of having it converted into a public park and pleasured ground for the free use of the citizens of that city and county. The lot, which contains forty-four acres, was tend with in his calling than any other producer; that his contest with those difficulties employs, cultivates, and developes more energy, more courage, more resource, more practical wisdom than is created by any other industrial pursuit. Take, for example, the case of the cottonbinner. He buys his machine, puts his wool or cotton in at one end to take the finished article out at the other; he undergoes no risk, he feels no anxiety; he deals, indeed, with the powers of nature, but with powers de-livered into his hand, controlled, mastered, and domesticated by his machinery. The farmer also deals with na-ture, but with nature in her wildest and most wayward moods; he has to encounter her in the tempest, in the burning drought, in the overwhelming flood, in the plague of insects. The qualities required of him are those of one who navigates his vessel amid the storms of the Atlantic; the qualities required of the other are rather those of the captain of # barge towed upon your peaceful canal. The consequence is that the farmer of the present day is no more like the farmer of yore than the steamship that forces its regular passage in spite of wind and current is like the tub-shaped galliot of old that lay to in every head-wind and made one voyage a year. [Cheers.] Like the steamer, you have learnt almost to defy the vicissitudes of the elements. It is true you cannot stop the de-luge of rain, but you drain off the superfluous moisture; you cannot prevent drought, but you give such a crumb to the surface of the soil by your implements, such a strength to the crop by your manures, as to defy it; you cannot arrest the plague of insects, but you hurry the growth of the turnip by artificial means and raise it out of their reach; you live invented breeds of beasts and sheep to make beef in twenty months and mutton in fifteen; you have called the steam-engine in to do your work; in short, you have raised agriculture from being a mere empirical pursuit to become a master science, a dominant art, rallying under its guidance insub-ordinate co-operation, the labors of the chemist, the physiologist, and the mechanician. [Cheers.] The re-result is that we farmers of England, thwarted by nature as no industry is thwarted, smarting under heavy blows and sore discouragement experienced at the hand of man, have by our skill and perseverance elevated our calling to the highest rank of industrial pursuits, and have done more to illustrate the skill and ingenuity of England than any other profession. The result is that we, who have made great and generous sacrifices to the public good, have made more progress even than those on whose behalf those sacrifices were made. Now, gentlemen, why do I insist upon this? It is not to flatter those entitled to this praise; it is to stimulate the backward, to shame those who still cling to the antiquated practices of their forefathers, who in the midst of light still live in darkness. [Cheers.] What is to be the doom of those who, with our show stock before their eyes, go on rearing bony scrags of beasts that no feeding can fatten; who, with our prize implements before their eyes, do that still by hand which they could do cheaper and better by machinery; who allow the runnings from their fields to wash the goodness out of their yard into the pend that gives drink to their cattle; whose horses are half fed, whose fields are undrained, whose crops are unheed, who reap as much weed as wheat? Depend upon it, the days ose men are numbered; they are condemned, not by the law of man, but by the law of God; by that law which He has made to regulate the growth of all that has life ; by that law which speaks out to them in their fields, in their woods, that the plant which stops in its growth is first "hovered," then stifled. The lagging farmer can no more hope to be exempted from this doom than he can hope at his will to add a cubit to his stature. I fear, gentlemen, that I have wearied you; but allow me, before close, to address a parting word to the land-owners. They also must perform their part. If they do not wish to see their lands desolate they must put up suitable buildings for their improving tenants; but, above all, they must prepare betimes to meet that great, that happy change which is taking place in the relations between the laborer and his employers; a change which I have earnestly wished for; a change which I thank God I have been

permitted to see, for it will raise the laborer from serf-

ition has cast him; he will henceforth be a better workman, better parent, better citizen; this only was wanting to fill up the measure of blessings which Providence has showered over our country. But then we landlords must be prepared to meet this new emergency. [Cheers.] It is no longer our business to seek by emigration to keep down numbers within the limits of employment. It is now our pleasing care to retain the energetic, the active, the industrious, by increasing conforts by improved extends the conforts by improved extends the conforts by improved extends the industrious. now our pleasing care to retain the energetic, the active, the industrious, by increasing comforts, by improved cottages close to their work; so alone can we render the home of his forefathers more attractive to the laborer than the gold fields of Australia or the increasing wages of the manufacturing districts. But I will no longer linger upon this grateful subject, which will be far better treated by my noble friend who will give you the toast of "the Laborers." Permit me to thank you for the kind attention with which you have heard me, and to drink to your health and welfare. [The noble Lord resumed his seat

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.

The London Times publishes advices from China to the 14th May, but no mercantile letters had been received. The news is of an important and curious character.

The British war steamer Hermes had returned from n expedition to the seat of the rebellion.

Nankin was reported to be in a state of war, whilst

the whole district was in anarchy and confusion. The rebels were in possession of Nankin and Chinkiang, which they were strongly fortifying, and were waiting for reinforcements from the south previous to advancing upon Pekin.

The insurgent leaders haveraised the standard of Christianity. A correct translation of the Bible was freely circulated amongst them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism was leading them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, whist strictly moral duties were strictly enforced and practised throughout their own

The commander of the Hermes had explained the neutral position which the foreign Powers are disposed to hold during the struggle.

We subjoin an extract from the North China Herald of the 7th of May. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not credit all its statements respecting the religious improvement of the Insurgents:

The Hermes returned to this port on the atternoon of the 5th instant, with his excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful top up the Yangtze, during which she lay five days at Nankin, and brings

The following particulars we give on good authority, and we hope to furnish from the same source more de-tails in a further issue:

"The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolators of the strictest order. They acall powerful, and omnipresent creator of the world; with him Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as 'Teaping-wang, the Prince of Peace,' to whom a kind of divine origin and mis-

the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se-men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have

"They," said one, speaking of the Imperialists, "spread all "They," said one, speaking of the Imperialists, "spread all kind of lies about us. They say we employ magical arts. The only kind of magic we have used is prayer to God. In Kwang-se, when we occupied Yung Gnan, we were sorely pressed; there were then only some 1,000 or 3,000 of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers; we had no powder left, and our provisions were all gone; but our Heavenly Father came down and showed us the way to break out. So we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forced a passage, but completely heat enumerican announcement has been received from An important announcement has been received from Naples, showing that in Italy also the prospects are fir from encouraging. Naples and Sicily usually produce not only enough for their own wants, but likewise to enable them to export a large quantity, and in the most abundant years even 60,000 or 70,000 quarters have been taken from those countries by England alone. A forced a passage, but completely beat our enemies." After a short pause he added, "If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the Sovereign of China, he will be the Sovereign of China; if not, then we will die here."

"The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme, and of confidence in God, was a shrivelled up elderly little person, who made an odd figure in his yellow and red hood; but he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of a hero. He and others like him have succeeded in infusing their own sentiments of courage and morality to no slight extent, considering the materials operated upon, into the minds of their adherents. One instance was a youth of nineteen, who acted as one of the guides to a party that rode into Nankin, and who again and again, as he ran along on foot, begged and besought Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came back from Shanghai, to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to refrain from smoking, from drunkenness, and other vices, with a simple carnestness at once amusing and admirable. This lad, the son of a literary graduate in Hoonan of the second degree, and himself no bad scholar, had left his father's house at the age of seventeen, and travelled some days to join the insurage of seventeen, and travelled some days to join the insur-gent camp before Kwei-lin, prompted by an adventurous spi-rit to share in 'conquering the rivers and mountains,' the expression by which the 'holy warriors' of Taeping designate

or enterprise.

That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewd imposters "That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewe imposters, and calculating hypocrites among them in plenty we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, influenced exclusively by motives as worldly and ignoble as those which guide the conduct of so many professing Christians of the West. But among the leaders and cessing constraints of the movement there are unmistakeable signs of a good leaven, which we trust and carnestly wish may ultimately spread throughout the whole mass. One convincing proof of the sincerity of the ruling mind is, that while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke, and anxious to obtain adherents, they nevertheless throw great difficulties in the way of a rapid increase of numbers by insisting on the general adoption of a new and revealed religion learnt from

While they have materially derived their religious be "While they have materially derived their religious beliefs from the writings, if not in some cases the direct teachings of foreign Protestant missionaries, they appeared to be extremely ignorant of foreign nations. Canton was known to them as the sent of a greatforeign commerce; but Shanghai (which had indeed sprung into importance during the few years they have been fighting in the west) was found to be quite unknown to several of their leading men. It is gratifying to learn that under these circumstances the existence of a common religious belief disposes them to regard their 'foreign brethren' with a frank friendliness which past experience renders it difficult to comprehend in a Chinese, but which we carnestly trust every effort will be made to cultivate and establish in their minds. It would, to speak of nothing else,

tablish in their minds. It would, to speak of nothing else, do more for our commercial interests, sheuld the insurgents succeed, than hundreds of ships and regiments.

"We understand that during a long ride of ten or twelve miles into the city of Nankin and back, along what may at present be called one of the streets of a large camp, Mr. Meadows did not hear one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions which have always been so tiberally bestowed on passing foreigners by the heathen Chinese. There was also the fullest evidence that the obscene expressions with which the latter garnish all their conversations are prohibited and almost banished from the language of the Christians.

guage of the Christians.
"We have not time or space to may sugge at present. We have thought it advisable to dwell, in the first instance, mainhave thought it advisable to dwell, in the first instance, mainly on the most striking and momentous feature of this movement, its religious and puritanical element—a feature now placed beyond all doubt, but which the previous conceptions of many foreigners will cause them to regard with the greatest astonishment, if not incredulity, in any body of Chinese. We hope hereafter to be enabled to give some account of the origin, military organization, actual position, and probable future movements of the insurgents. They now hold Nankin, (termed by them 'Teenking—Heavenly Capital,') Chin-kiang, and Yangchow, and are for the present busily engaged in strengthening and increasing the fortifications of these cities."

On the return of the Hermes from Nankin, and while passing Ching-kian-foo, the Hermes was fired upon from wo forts garrisoned by the rebels, and, after receiving four or five round shot in her rigging and hull, she open-ed fire, which quickly quieted the forts, and immediately afterwards she was visited by an officer of rank, who apologized for what he said was a mistake arising from the fact of there being square-rigged vessels below Ching-Kiang, which had on one or two occasions attacked the insurgents, and that the Hermes was supposed to be connected with them. These are all the particulars which have as yet transpired.

Though the rebels have been hitherto so successful, the Imperialists do not seem to despair, for they are pur-chasing a number of foreign vessels, several of which had been sent up the river before the Bombay left. Among those said to have been already bought are the Sir Her-bert Comptoo, Antelope, Dewan, Agues, and Clown.

The Albany Argus announces the resignation of ARCHI-BALD CAMPBELL, Beq., who has so long, so usefully, and so honorably discharged the duties of Deputy Secretary of State of New York. Mr. Campbell has been in that office nearly or quite half a century. PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

We copy be 'ow an account of another case where this nachine proved its capacity for usefulness. We are surprised that it has not gone into more general use; but, imited as it is, it had saved much property, and in the case of the steamship on the Delaware, a year ago perhaps, not only the ship and a rich cargo, but probably many lives. We recollect a few months since that what threatened to be a very destructive fire in one of the interior cities in New York was instantly extinguished by it. If generally adopted we believe it would save a vast amount of property every year.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—The Utica Globe Mills narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Sunday morning last. About 9 o'clock fire was discovered in the fourth story, used as the carding room, and on examination a large box, partly filled with wool prepared for carding, was found to be a mass of flames. For safety in such cases the water of the Utica Water Works Company is carried through the building in large pipes, and each story is supplied with a short hose and pipe. Each story is also supplied with one of Phillips's Fire Annihilators. The hose was fitted to the pipe, and an attempt made to throw water on the flames, but the head was insufficient to reach it. Water was then carried to the fire in pails, but this also proved inadequate. The annihilator was then placed as close to the flames as possible, put in operation, and the fire was almost instantaneously extinguished. The box was nearly converted into coals. By this time the Water Works had flooded the floors, and would probably have prevented the spread of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the partle of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the present of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the present of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the present of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the present of the flames, but the Amplitiator is satisfied to the present of the flames. NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—The Utica Globe Mills this time the Water Works had flooded the floors, and would probably have prevented the spread of the flames, but the Annihilator is entitled to the credit of extinguishing them. The fire can be accounted for in no other way than by the supposition of spontaneous combustion. There had been no fire in that part of the building for months, and a faithful watchman is constantly kept in the building in the absence of the workmen. The case should receive the strictest investigation for the benefit of manufacturers similarly situated, and we trust the able superintendent of the mills will give the public all the superintendent of the mills will give the public all the light on the subject that may be in his power.

[Utica Observer.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN EUROPE.

The weather, especially in the south of England, has been of a character to excite considerable uneasiness for La crons. In some districts rain has fallen in quantities greater than on any occasion recorded for more than a century, producing heavy floods, the have not only swept off large quantities of outstanding has and beaten back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the insurgents, giving us much cause to thank her Majesty's Plenhotentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information restances with loss of life. In Yorkshire and Scotland. stances with loss of life. In Yorkshire and Scotland, however, there has been no excess of moisture, and the accounts from those parts of the kingdom are perfectly satisfactory. Still the fact of the supply of wheat this year being certain to be much below an average seems to be disputed by no one, and the consequence has been a further state of excitement in the grain market, and another rapid advance in price, wheat having yesterday been freely sold at a rise of 2s. to 3s. per quarter upon the quotations current a week ago. Whether this im-Prince of Peace, to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids, in an edict, the application to himself of the terms 'supreme,' 'holy,' and others hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines receiving, on the ground that they are due to God alone.

"Their moral code the insurgents call the 'Heavenly Rules,' which, on examination, proved to be the ten commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement children was a large of the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement will be fully maintained may be doubted, but it must of course depend upon the reports of the weather from day to day and the accounts received from other countries. There is reason to believe that it would have the strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement will be fully maintained may be doubted, but it must of course depend upon the reports of the weather from day to day and the accounts received from other countries. There is reason to believe that it would have the provided the manufacture of the movement will be fully maintained may be doubted, but it must of course depend upon the reports of the weather from day to day and the accounts received from other countries. provement will be fully maintained may be doubted, but throughout the country are larger than at any period during the preceding twelve years, the recent prosperity of the largest and most enterprising agriculturists having suffered and the dangers they have incurred are punishments and trials of their Heavenly Father; the successes they have cachieved are instances of his grace.

"In conversation they 'bore' the more worldly-minded by constant recurrence to that special attention of the Almighty of which they believe themselves to be the objects. With proud humility, and with the glistening eyes of gratitude, they point back to the fact that at the beginning of their enterprise, some four years ago, they numbered but one or two hundred; and that, except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father, they never could have done what they have done." An important announcement has been received from

decree, however, has now been issued by the King of Naples, dated the 11th instant, prohibiting the export of wheat, oats, and barley from that day. The export of

seers and the Chinamen, in consequence of the irrascible tempers of the latter.

The Gazette of the 9th announces the arrival of the

barque Apollone from Calcutta with 192 Coolies. Twen-ty-two others died on the passage. Four hundred Chi-nese Coolies had been contracted for and were soon ex-

The Gazette contains a long article on the continuance of the slave trade on the coast of Cuba, in which the position is set down that if Cuba is allowed quietly to continue this crime, the British West India Islands must go to the wall, for they cannot compete with her in the production of sugar and other articles, employing Chinese Coolies, imported at great expense, working or not as they choose, receiving liberal pay and extravagant al-lowances, while the African slave, whatever their original cost, are compelled to give continuous labor.

The article in conclusion says that the times are as-

suming a perilous aspect for them, and that they shall be obliged to crave aid of the British Government.

LEGISLATIVE PAY .- We learn that Comptroller WRIGHT has refused to pay the members of the Legislature their per diem allowance for the forty days of recess between the regular and the extra session, although \$20,000 were added to the appropriation bill for that purpose. For this we think the Comptroller is to be commended. There is some talk of an attempt to compel the payment by a resort to legal measures, but we opine that will end in talk.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

SOCIETY OF THE LAST MAN .- Nearly twenty-one years ago seven young men of this city, then in the early flush of manhood, entered into an association for an annual meeting and supper so long as any of their number should survive. These seven were Dr. Vattier, Dr. James M. Mason, William Stansbury, William Disney, Jr., Henry L. Tatem, Joseph R. Mason, and Fenton Lawson. For several years the pleasure of their meeting was unalloyed with sorrow by death. In 1839 one vacant seat and one unused plate announced the beginning of the wreck which leath was sure at last to make of all their number. By and by a second empty plate bore its quiet testimony to the stern reality of the reientlessness of the grave. Soon but four met at the annual commemoration, and another unoccupied chair told its silent story.

A year or two longer and the dead were more than the

living; three survivors remained, four had died; now another, Fenton Lawson, swells the triumph of the grave. Next October Dr. Vattier and Henry Tatem will meet alone if death is not too urgent, and how sadly and meet alone it death is not too urgent, and now saily and solemnly, as they look upon the memorials of their departed associates, will they mentally agitate the question which of the two will finally sit solitary in the shadowy presence of the dead. How awful that last supper when the sole survivor enters the room and sees there the seven plates and the seven chairs, each of which tells him what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' [Cincinnati Gazette.

A Cow TRADE.—D. D. Warren, of this city, has re-cently sold a cow to Wells P. Hodgett on conditions that will interest our farmers and dairymen. The price of the cow is to be decided as follows: Mr. Warren is to have the privilege of feeding the cow for thirty days, and Mr. Hodgett is to give for the cow at the rate of \$10 s quart for the milk which she averages over sixteen quarts per day for the whole thirty days. Thus if she averages only sixteen quarts a day he is to give nothing for her. If she averages twenty quarts he is to give \$40, and if twenty-five quarts \$90. Marvelleus stories are in circulation. lation in regard to this cow, and we anticipate the result with interest, and shall make it known to our readers.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 2d.

A lady who had refused to give after hearing a charity sermon had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery she said: "God could not find the way into my pocket, but it seems the devil did."